BOMBAY COURIER.

EXTRAORDINARY.

VOL. XLII. THURSDAY, 11 APRIL, 1839. No. 3228.

THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMED STEAMER BERENICE, arrived this afternoon, and came to anchor about two P. M. bringing the English Mail to the 16th February, and Paris papers via Marseilles to the same date. The English Packet left Falmouth on the 18th February; we have however received some items of Intelligence as late as the 22d. The *Berenice* left Suez on the 23d ultimo.

The following is a list of the Passengers:—
Capt. and Mrs. Gram, 5th Madras Cavalry, C. Paulain, Esq. French Merchant, W. P. Marshall Esq. American Consul, Muscat, J. L. Keir, Esq. Colombo Merchant, C. E. Schoone Esq. Russian Merchant, W. Graham Esq. Bombay Merchant, R. Pulsford Esq. Traveller, Spencer Compton Esq., Henry Gribble, Esq. and W. H. Hughes, Esq. China Merchants, James Swan, Colombo Merchant, Lieut. G. Reid, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Capt. A. Jack, 30th Bengal N. I. Lieut. R. N. Magrath, H. M. 3rd Buffs, Francis Brown, Esq. American Merchant, Capt. Haines, I. N. Political Agent, Capt. Elder, Capt. St. John, Lieut. Shaw and Lieut. Hogg, European Regt. Lieut. Duncan, 24th Regt. N. I. 1 Sergeant Major, 8 Privates, 10 Servants.

It was so late in the day before the mails were delivered (between 3 and 4 o'clock) that we have been obliged to send out this issue in a much more imperfect form and with much less matter than we could have wished, but our Readers will appreciate the cause and we trust find the deficiency made up in our next, which will follow close upon the heels of the present.

An unfortunate occurrence has taken place by which we have lost the greater and most interesting portion of the news by this Packet, arising out of the detention of the French Packet at Malta, from what cause is not said, so much beyond her time that she was too late on reaching Syra for the Alexandria Packet, and thus we lose the whole English Mail from the 16th to the 22d February, and the Paris news to the 25th, our latest London letters and in fact nearly every thing upon which we calculated to make our Extra interesting. The latest paper we have received is to the 16th only.

We understand that the Packet brings despatches for Government, approving in the most unqualified terms, of the whole measures taken in connection with the Affghan war, and pointing out the course to be pursued in the rupture with Persia, and the measures advisable to be taken, which in the main agree with the steps already resorted to by this Government.

Lord Glenelg has retired from the Colonial Office, and been succeeded by Lord Normanby. The Duke of Sussex and Lord Clarendon were both spoken of to succeed him.

Sir George Grey had been appointed Judge Advocate General, and a new writ ordered for Devonport. Sir Rufane Donkin and Dr. Lushington had been returned for Sandwich and for the Tower Hamlets without opposition. Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey had been compelled, in consequence of a resolution of a Committee of the House, to vacate his seat for Southwark.

The motion made to be allowed to give evidence on the Corn laws at the Bars of the two Houses had been rejected, the delegates had returned to their respective districts to consult with their constituents, but upon the whole the Corn law agitation was rather looking down.

No flare up, such as was expected has taken place on Canada affairs, so far from it, Lord Durham has produced a Report that appears to have reconciled all parties to him, and is described as a magnificent public document, hardly equalled by any thing that has appeared in modern times, and it is said that even Lord Brougham and he have been reconciled. Ministers are to bring in a Bill, founded on the Report, which it is believed will be supported by all parties.

Lord Colchester brought forward a motion on the subject of the present state of the Navy, wherein all the statements *pro* and *con* that have lately been so much before the Public were fully considered, and it is said that Lord Minto's reply was so very satisfactory that all farther anxiety on the subject was completely laid at rest.

On the 11th February Lord Melbourne, in answer to a question from Earl Ripon in the House of Lords, stated that the Pacha of Egypt had signified to the British Resident his intention to act in conformity with the stipulations of the new Commercial Treaty.

The Treaty with Runjeet Sing has been laid before Parliament, and had excited a good deal of amusement from the singularity of some of its provisions, but no debate had followed upon it.

Mexico had declared war against France.

The Funeral of Prince Lieven took place at Rome on the 12th of February with great pomp.

Among the deaths we observe the following:—
Lieutenant General Robert Hill Farmer R. M. John Baines Esq. Six Clerks office, Lady Coffin Greenly, Sir William Beechey R. A., Elizabeth Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, W. A. Langford Brooke Esq. late a Capt. in the 81st.

SPECTATOR.—FEB. 9.

QUEEN VICTORIA opened the session of Parliament on Tuesday. The contents of the Royal Speech were less remarkable than its omissions. "Foreign powers," "her Majesty was instructed to state, continue desirous of maintaining friendly relations" with this country; but "differences" at the court of Teheran, and events therewith connected, have occasioned military preparations in India. Probably war on a large scale is now in progress, and with a "foreign power." The Austrian and Turkish treaties, the approach to a settlement of the Belgian question, lamentation over the civil strife in Spain, and the disturbances in Canada with congratulation on the results of Negro emancipation in the West Indies, make up the commonplaces.

Of Government measures at home, the only direct announcement respects the old subject of Irish Corporations; but hints of progression in Church matters, after the approved fashion of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and of "better enforcement of the law, and the more speedy and certain administration of justice," are thrown out: they may mean any thing, or nothing. No extraordinary measures are required to put down domestic disturbers of the peace: the Queen depends upon the efficacy of the law and the "good sense and right disposition" of the people. All intelligible intimation of increased expenditure is conveyed in the desire "that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service and in the reliance of the Parliament "to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country."

Having mentioned the subjects which Ministers selected for notice by the Queen, we come to those which were passed over in silence, though uppermost in all men's minds. Not a word about a flourishing revenue: there is to be enlarged expenditure—the current expenditure exceeds the current income. This is ominous of fresh loans and taxes. Mr. SPRINGS RICE would not have withheld a crumb of financial comfort could his wallet supply it. National education was not touched; and they who expected some allusion to the state of political feeling among the working classes, or to the Corn-law agitation, were disappointed. The Speech, indeed, is one of the least informing that ever was penned or uttered—a tissue of stale remarks on precisely those points which the public care least about. The ceremony of opening Parliament with a Speech from the Throne, is in a fair way to become ridiculous.

We turn to matters of more interest. It was impossible, on the first night of the session, to overlook a considerably altered state of things in the House of Commons. The men were the same, but their mood was changed. No enthusiasm on the Ministerial benches—no vociferous cheers—no insulting shouts while Radical Members were speaking. The Whigs were tame, and the Tories not confortable. Government was not complimented for its efforts to earn the People's gratitude. Sycophancy was felt to be out of place When allusions to Ireland and O'Connell occurred, the Orangemen on one side and the O'Connellites on the other yelled not at each other as in former times. The indifference was symtomatic of the diminished importance of "the Irish questions." Mr. Duncombe moved, Mr. Ward seconded, and other Members supported, a Radical Amendment, not amidst deadening silence derisive clamour, but with the encouraging sym- of a respectable minority. *Eighty-six* Members voted that the Reform Act has disappointed the nation and requires amendment. Their declaration is recorded in the journals of the House. This fact tells decisively that a change has come over the spirits of not a few, through the events of last year.

There is no change in the Ministers—unless it be still further towards Toryism. They were in perfect harmony with Sir Robert Peel. Not a single important question or principle can be mooted on which an essential difference is discernible. Lord John Russell, with some adroitness, tried to convey to his followers an impression that he had not maintained the finalty of the Reform Act, and the necessary predominance of the landed interest, so explicitly or offensively as had been reported. But what is the use of quibbling about the collocation or exact meaning of particular words, he thoroughly acts up to the spirit of the declaration in question? He refuses to entertain a proposition to alter the Reform Act: which act he acknowledges, does secure a preponderance to the landed interest. The difference between Lord John Russell in Nov. 1837 and Feb. 1839, is simply this—that at the former period he manfully avowed the principle which regulates his conduct as a Minister and Member of Parliament; now, though his policy and acts are the same, he takes some trouble—not much—to shuffle out of the odium. But the effort is vain. He dares not attempt to conduct the Government on any other principle than that which secures Conservative support. He is at Sir Robert Peel's mercy. He was so on Tuesday, when the Tories formed a considerable majority of the whole House. Out of 512 Members who appear on the Division-lists, 270 or thereabouts sat on the Opposition benches.

There will be no compromise on the Corn-laws; the "predominant landed interest" are resolved to maintain the present system: Sir Robert Peel was decided on that point; and the country gentlemen, with angry scorn, reject the notion of a modification. Lord John Russell will not undertake to propose his fixed duty; and he has intimated an indisposition to allow evidence against the Corn-laws to be heard. He likewise lends his aid to the "landed interest" in stifling the efficiency of petitions. Mr. Ward brought this subject before the House on Thursday; claiming the right, on presenting a petition against the Corn-laws from Sheffield, to argue in support of its prayer. It was attempted to be made out that the practice of speaking on petitions was contrary to a rule of the House. But the Speaker could only refer to a practice recently established; and as Mr. Ward and other Members announced their determination not to be frightened by a shadow, but to resist any thing short of a clear and recorded expression of the majority's will, Lord John Russell produced a formal motion for preventing incidental discussions on petitions. Thus the Home Secretary becomes the instrument of as unpopular a measure as can well be imagined.

It is because the interests of the people are habitually disregarded there, that the renewal of "constitutional agitation within the walls of Parliament is sought. Very inconvenient—greatly obstructive of the ordinary business of the House, the party politics, clash interests, and personal brawls in which it delights to be occupied—the renewal of discussions on the People's petitions is nevertheless become necessary to escape a still greater evil. By some means the People must find access to the Legislature's attention. They attain it very imperfectly by the election of Members; and now it is proposed to gag those few who are really what all profess to be—Representatives of the People. The "tin-canister" Chartists, it appears, were not so far out in their reckoning after all: they were only wrong in *assuming* what the "Representatives" have *proved*. This consolation remains: through the treatment of petitions on the all-absorbing question of the Corn-laws, the numbers of those who demand a fresh and extensive change in the constitution of Parliament will be augmented by adhesion from the middle classes.

After all, it will be difficult to gag determined men. No vote of the House, be the majority what it may, can utterly surppress discussions on petitions. Its strictest forms allow of several modes of tiring out the banded factions. The Order-book may be crowded with notices to call attention to petitions, fourteen days in advance. These petitions may contain statements—portions of evidence which would have been made at the bar, and capable of being put to the House in the form of propositions; they may be nightly presented; and on every single proposition a debate may be raised. The Speaker says that complaints of individual grievance have the privilege of an immediate hearing: now there is not a merchant or manufacturer—we might truly add, there is hardly a farmer, and not a single labourer or mechanic earning wages—but might prove personal injury from the operation of the Corn-laws: each may complain separately of his own grievance. In this way, the vote to prevent incidental discussion on petitions may be turned into an offensive weapon against the gagging majority of the "predominant interest."

But, whatever may happen to the Commons, the House of Lords is still open. Lord Brougham cannot be engaged. The consideration of their complaints, denied to the People by the *Reformed* House of Commons, is found in the House of Obstructives! Cobbett's sentiment may be taken up by petitioners against the Corn-tax—"Thank God, there is yet a House of Lords? So much for the Whig-Radical "pear-ripening."

The King of France has reinstated the Mole Ministry in office and dissolved the Chambers. This proceeding is considered very important. The Opposition journals represent it as indicating a desire to follow the axample of Charles the Tenth; as there is no probability that the new Chamber, which is to assemble on the 15th of March, will be more favourable to the Chateau than that which has proved refractory. The Coalition appears to be more firmly united than before, by the dissolution of the Chambers. Measures to secure the reelection of the 212 Duputies who composed the late Opposition were immediately taken. Thiers and Guizot are peculiarly active; and they, with Garnier Pages, Arago, Laffitte, Duvergier de Hauranne, and Odillon Barrot, are said to write the principal articles for the Liberal journals. One by Thiers, in the *Constitutionnel*, is pronounced "terrific." The King and the Ministry are not quiescent Bribery, in the shape of loans to departments which support Ministerial candidates, is profusely employed. Several thousand copies of the *Journal des Debats* and the *Presse* are daily purchased for distribution in the provinces, and in the coffee-houses of Paris. Some members of the Coalition, who were formerly themselves guilty of the malpractices attributed to the Ministry, are said to be zealous in exposing the means by which majorities are secured in the French Chambers.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The second session of Queen Victoria's first Parliament commenced on Tuesday the 5th instant. The attendance of Lords, and of Peeresses both in the body of the House and in the Strangers' Gallery, was unusually numerous. The Queen entered the House of Lords soon after two o'clock. It was remarked that she looked rather pale; and that the crown was too large for her brows, as to diminishing the apparent dignity of the Royal countenance to the spectator. Further, her Majesty was splendidly dressed in white and gold satin, with a necklace and stomacher of diamonds. Her train was borne by the Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marchioness of Tavistock, Lady Barham, and the Earl of Kilmarnock. On the right of the Throne stood the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Chancellor Cottenham, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Landsdowne, and Lord Duncannon; on the left, Viscount Melbourne, the Earl of Albermarle, the Marquis Conyngham, the Duke of Argyle, and Lord Hill. The Lords received her Majesty all standing. She desired them to "be seated;" and ordered the Deputy Usher of the Black Road to summon the Commons; a considerable number of whom speedily appeared at the Bar, headed by the Speaker. Then the Lord Chancellor handed to the Queen the Royal Speech; which her Majesty read in a clear and distinct tone of voice,

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament, I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with us the most friendly relations.

"I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a treaty of commerce, which I trust will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and those of the Emperor. I have also concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish empire upon a better and more secure footing. I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you,

"I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, in negotiations with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium. A definitive treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements, which have been acceded to by both parties, as in consequence been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian Governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch Government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of the treaty; and I trust that a similar announcement from the Balgian Government will put an end to that disquitude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced. The unanimity of the Five Allied Powers affords a satisfactory security for the preservation of peace.

"I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain which engages my anxious and undiminished attention.

"Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my Minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of the differences will allow of the reestablishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship. Events, connected with the same difference, have induced the Governor-General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose, such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my Eastern dominions.

"The reform and amendment of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland are essential to the interests of that part of my dominions.

"It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those measures which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of confirming its hold upon the affections and respect of my people.

"The better enforcement of the Law, and the more speedy and certain administration of Justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of the community; and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining those beneficial results.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I have directed the Annual Estimates to be prepared and laid before you. Adhering to the principles of economy which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the state, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you, that throughout the whole of my West Indian possessions, the period fixed by law for the final and complete emancipation of the Negroes, has been anticipated by acts of the Colonial Legislatures; and that the transition, from the temporary system of apprenticeship to entire freedom, has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquillity. Any measures which may be necessary, in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change, will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions, have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valour of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States. I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you; and I recommend the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown; and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquility, and the full advantages of their own great natural resources.

"I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made in some parts of the country to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs. I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce—upon the good sense and right disposition of my people—upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder.

"I confidently commit all these great interest to your wisdom; and I implore Almighty God to assis and prosper your counsels."

The Queen laid particular emphasia on the passages relating to Belgium, the emancipation and good conduct of the Negroes, and her reliance on the "good sense and right disposition" of the people.

Immediately on concluding the Speech, the Queen bowed to the Lords and departed. The Speaker, with the Commons, retired to their own chamber.

On Monday morning, a hostile meeting took place at Wormwood Scrubbs, between Captain the Honourable Cecil Forester and Captain W. E. Hamner, both of the Blues. The former was attended by Captain the Honourable J. W. B. Macdonald, of the Life Guards; and the latter by Lieutenant Conroy. Three shots were exchanged without effect, when the seconds would not permit the affair to proceed further. The meeting, we understand, had become unavoidable, in consequence of an altercation between the principals, accompanied by extraordinary circumstances.—*Morning Post*.

Sir John Elley has left a considerable fortune, accumulated during his long and meritorious service, 15,000l. of which he has bequeathed to charitable purposes. He has also left handsome services of plate to his old corps, the Royal Horse Guards, and to his late regiment the Seventeenth Lancers. He is to be succeeded in the command of the latter by Lieuteuaut-General Sir Richard Stratton, who commanded the Sixth Dragoons at the battle of Waterloo.—*Globe*.

The new Persian Envoy, Hussein Pacha, who is now *en route* to town from Marseilles, is said to be the bearer of fifty Cashmere shawls, of exquisite workmanship, as a present from the Shah to her Majesty Queen Victoria.—*Morning Herald*. [How many to the Baroness, and how many to Lord Melbourne's sister?]

Last night's proceedings in the House of Lords possess considerable interest. Lord Glenelg having informed Lord Brougham that an Order in Council had been sent out to the Mauritius in October last enabling the Governor to put an end to the Apprenticeship system in that island, proceeded to address the House as follows:—

"My Lords, I will take this opportunity of saying a few words referring to myself personally. Although I have answered the question put by my noble friend under the idea that I was responsible for the measures of the Government, I am not at this moment any longer in possession of office; having felt it my duty to tender my resignation to her Majesty which her Majesty has been pleased graciously to accept this day. I make this communication with a full sense of the peculiar inconvenience of such a step as that to which I have alluded at this period, and with a consciousness that it may cause great delay in your Lordships' proceedings, and cannot but produce considerable embrasments. But, my Lords, in a few moments I can state the reasons which induced me to come to this resolution. A communication was made to me on Tuesday morning, *utterly unforeseen and unexpected by me*, which involved—it was *communication from the Cabinet*—which involved alterations in, and a fresh disposition of, office—utterly, as I before said, unexpected on my part, but which, it was said, had been *resolved upon*. My Lords, to that change in the disposition of office, after the maturest consideration, I found it impopssible for me to accede; consequently I felt it my duty to tender my resignation. My Lords, among my regrets on this subject, it is painful for me that this event should take place at such a moment as this, when Colonial subjects occupy so much of the attention of Parliament. But, my Lords, I can truly say, that no other reason but the necessity under which I felt myself placed could have led me to such a step; in fact, I found no other alternative before me; I had but one course to pursue. At the same time, my Lords, any of those measures connected with Colonial affairs which I have been instrumental in carrying into effect, I shall, of course, be ever in my place ready and anxious to support; and I shall always be ready to give any information and supply any explanations which it may be in my power to give with respect to the discharge of that duty which has been intrusted to me."

This announcement occasioned surprise, but no remarks were made.

A conversatiou respecting the Corn-laws then took place between Lords Brougham, Ripon, and Fitzwilliam. Lord Brougham gave notice, that on Friday next he should move that evidence against the Corn-laws be produced at the bar of that House, not by counsel, but in the regular mode for the satisfaction of their Lordships. He said there was no precedent for hearing counsel at the bar against a *law*.

Lord RIPON took the opportunity of denying Lord John Russell's statement in the House of Commons, that in Earl Grey's Cabinet the Corn-law question was "open." He gave "a flat denial to that which was reported to have fallen from one high in office in the Government."

Earl FITZWILLIAM, in presenting a petition against the Corn-laws, stated his regret that exaggerated claims should be put forward on both sides, and his belief that the petitioners against the Corn-laws would willingly take much less than they asked.

Lord BROUGHAM was confident they would not. They were earnest in their demand for total repeal.

The Sheffield petition, with 13,000 signatures, was then presented by Earl FITZWILLIAM, and supported by Lord Brougham, who said that 20,000 might easily have been procured.

In reply to a question from Lord Aberdeen, Lord Melbourne stated, that another treaty with Turkey would be necessary to enable England to reap any advantage from that stipulation in the Austrian treaty which gave England the right of trading to the ports of the Danube, as all the ports were below the Austrian territory.

The Earl of Durham asked Lord Melbourne, when the papers relative to North America would be laid on the table of the House? A portion—only a portion—of his Report had been published that morning (in the *Times*.) The conclusion had been given, without the premises and arguments on which it was founded; which was most unfair to the subject of the Report and to himself. He must press on Ministers the paramount necessity of laying *all the papers* immediately before the House, that their Lordships might judge of their contents—

He had the less difficulty in asking this favour of the noble viscount, (if it might be called a favour,) because he had had the honour to receive an official communication from the noble lord then at the head of the Colonial department, but who was now no longer so as their Lordships had that evening heard, conveying to him the assurance that the Report had been laid before her Majesty, and stating also her Majesty's approbation of the attention he had paid to the subject. Having, therefore, received this communication, he could not conceive any difficulty in laying the whole of the Report before the House.

In allusion to a motion of which Colonel Sibthorpe had given notice in the House of Commons for a minute return of Lord Durham's expenses—even to the number of champagne-corks supplied—Lord Durham stated that he had received no salary, paid all his expenses himself, and should *incur a loss of not far short of ten thousands pounds*.

Lord MELBOURNE exceedingly lamented the publication of the Report; which, certainly, it would now be idle to withhold, and he would lay it on the table on Monday next.

Lord DURHAM further stated—especially in correction of a mistake of the Earl of Wicklow—that he was not in any way cognizant of the publication in the *Times*; a paper which he did not take in, but had purchased a copy to satisfy himself of the fact of publication.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY gave notice of his intention to ask questions respecting a certain "unmilitary festival;" but refused, until pressed by Lord Durham, Lord Hill, Lord Holland, and other Peers, to state that he alluded to a festival at which Sir James Macdonnell presided at Quebec, on the eve of Lord Durham's departure.

In the House of Commons, Mr. LEADER referred to the publication of part of Lord Durham's Report in the *Times*, and asked Lord John Russell how long a Report which appeared in the newspapers would be withheld from the House of Commons? Lord John Russell replied, that he had seen the publication in the *Times* with great astonishment; that a rough draft of the Report, in an incomplete state, had been delivered to Members of the Cabinet on Thursday sennnight, (or rather Friday morning); that it was presented, duly signed, to her Majesty, on Monday; and would be laid on the table of the House on Monday next, "with all the other papers relating to the subject.

The debate on the presentation of petitions was resumed; and the following resolution was carried, by a vote of 183 to 43:—

"That this House adhere to the established practice, with respect to the presentation of petitions, as laid down by Mr. Speaker"

Sir John Campbell obtained leave to bring in a bill for the registration of Parliamentary Electors.

The other business in the Commons does not require particular notice.

"Two or three changes in the Cabinet arrangements have become necessary by the retirement of Lord Glenelg. It is now decided upon that the Marquis of Normanby is to quit Ireland, where he has established a permanent claim to the gratitude of the great majority, and assume the functions of Colonial Secretary. Lord Morpeth takes a seat in the Cabinet for the first time. His Lordship does not, as some persons have supposed, relinquish his office of Secretary for Ireland. Respecting the successor to Lord Normanby in the Government of Ireland, we can state nothing positive to-day. According to the latest rumours, opinions as to the Nobleman to be chosen were about equally divided between Lord Clarendon and Lord Radnor. It is presumed that some other change in the Colonial Department may accompany the new arrangement in that office.—(Courier.)

We have received a printed copy of the "Report on the Affairs of British North America, from the Earl of Durham, Her Majesty's High Commissioner, etc., presented by Her Majesty's command." It has not, we believe, been yet delivered to the members of either House of Parliament. It is very voluminous, full of curious matter, and apparently digested with great labour and care. It does not contain a word of explanation or even of allusion to the causes or motives of his Lordship's abrupt renunciation of his office, but discusses at length—first, the condition, social and political, of the Canadas and the other North American colonies; secondly, his suggestions for the removal of the various evils now in existence—evils which he considers to be of so urgent a nature as to require an immediate remedy, difficult as he admits it to be to discover such remedy. It would be absurd and presumptuous to attempt to describe or dispute, till we have had more time, the correctness of the statements, or the soundness of the reasoning, in a document occupying 119 closely printed folio pages, and which did not come into our possession till yesterday evening.—*Times, Feb.* 8.

EXPRESS FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, SIX O'CLOCK.

MONTE VIDEO.

By the the Bella Portena, which arrived at our port last evening, we have received private advices from Monte Video, of the date of the 15th December, No incident requiring notice or deserving remark had occurred at Monte Video; the city remains perfectly tranquil, and the operations of trade continue to be maintained without interruption.

BUENOS AYRES.

The vexatiuos blockade of Buenos Ayres is still enforced. Indeed, the statements contained in the letters we have perused would induce the opiniou that the chances of a speedy adjustment of the differences, the litigation of which seriously embarrasses and materially curtails our trade on the River Plata, are more remote and improbable than ever. The aggressors are resolved not to abate a decimal of the amount of the demands they urge; and the high-miuned and indomitable exactions of his invaders. We are sorry to observe that the tenour of the information with which we are supplied forbids us to indulge the hope that the illtimed and unwelcome restriction which the blockade of Buenos Ayres imposes on the energy and enterprise of British merchants will be shortly removed. It was reported that the French had taken possession of an island in the river Parand as a commencement of the projected invasion The government had sent to the House of Representatives a project for the emission of 12,000,000 of dollars in bank paper for the period of eight months, should the blockade continue so long. 4,000,000 of the above sum were to be remitted in that month (December), and 1,200,000 dollars per month afterwards. The above project was considered favourable, as it has been rumoured that the government would require 20,000,000; in consequence, doubloons, which a few days before were 210 paper dollars each had fallen to 185, and the exchange on England which had been done at 4½, was expected to improve.—*Standard, Feb.*

STANDARD,—FEBRUARY 16.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

The arrivals from the Cape of Good Hope and Rio de Janeiro are unimportant. Exchange at the latter place, 28⅜ 4½; Stocks, 75½ 76.

Consols opened this morning at the closing quotations of yesterday 92⅜ ⅜ both for Money and the Account. Exchequer Bills, 63 65; India Bonds, 61 63; Bank Stock, 205½. Spanish Active, 19¼ ⅜; Portuguese 35½ 6; Three per Cents., 22¼; Belgian, 99½; Brazilian 80½ Colombian, 29½; Mexican 23½ 24; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. 54⅜ 5; Five per Cents. 102½ ⅜.

HALF-PAST ONE.

Consols improved in the course of the morning to 93 for the Account, since which they are not quite so good, and may be quoted at 92⅜ Money, 92½ for the Account. Exchequer Bills 65 63 66, better; India Bonds, 91 63; Bank Stock, 205½ 206, better.

QUARTER BEFORE THREE.

Consols for the Account, 92⅜ ⅜.

POR TSMOUTH, FEB. 15.

The Salamander steam frigate, in charge of Mr. Bellamy, Master, sailed on Tuesday for the coast of Spain, to relieve the Gorgon. The Thomas Coutts, East Indiaman, sailed from Spithead on Sunday last with Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., the newly appointed Governor of Bombay, his family and suite on board.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FEB. 15.

In our market this week no material change has appeared in its general character. The trade have continued to buy as sparingly as heretofore, and their comparative retirement from the market has naturally a tendency to depress the views of holders of cotton, were not the latter kept up to a great degree of firmness by the now undoubted and more ge eral advices of an expected large deficiency in the supply of cotton from the United States during the season. At the close of the week we consider common American to be a shade lower in price In Brazilian and Egyptain, which have been more freely offered, a decline has occurred of ⅛d on the former, and ¼d on the latter description. The sales this week are 19,430, of which 8000 are American on speculation. The imports of the week amount to 41,751.

Letters from Teheran, received at Constantinople on the 28th ult., announce that Mr. MacNeill had set off for England on the 4th, by way of Tiflis and Russia, accompanied by Sir H. Bethune and Major Farrant. Colonel Shiel and the attaches of the embassy were at Erzeroum, where they were expected to remain some time Colonel Shee and all the officers who had entered the Shah's service to instruct the troops, had left Bagdad. The English merchants had not yet left, but were actively engaged in winding up their affairs trade was exceedingly dull. It was thought not improbable that an open rupture would after all be avoided, and that negotiations might be resumed by Colonel Shiel.

"LORD NORBURY'S MURDERER.—We are entitled to state, upon the best authority, that the paragraph going the round of papers, copied from the *Limerick Chronicle*, is incorrect. Although several persons have been arrested on suspicion, yet there are no grounds to warrant the statement so minutely detailed by the contemporary—indeed, we regret that there is at present no reason to hope that the murderer is in custody.—(Dublin Journal.)

The will and five codicils of the late Lieut. General R. Philips, of the East India Bengal army, have been proved in the Prerogative Court. The testator's personal property is sworn under £90,000, independent of valuable freehold and other estates in Ireland, which is left to his wife and three sons. The gallant general, who was in his 90th year, served 40 years in the Bengal army, and at the time of his death was at his country seat at Shrewsbury.—(Chronicle.)

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